## THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN, Publishers and Proprietors.

### TERMS.

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### BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

Why swell a million hearts as one With mem'ries of the past ! Why ring out you thunder gun Upon the rushing blast ! Why hold the beautiful the brave The jubilee of earth ? It is the day that gave Our patriot hero birth.

We offer here a sacrifice Of hearts to him who came To guard young Freedom's paradise With sword of living flame! To him who, on war's whirlwind loud, Rode like an angel form And set his glory on the cloud, A halo of the storm.

A hundred years, with all their trains Of shadow, have gone by, And yet this glorious name remains. A sound that cannot die! 'Tis graven on the hill, the vale, And on the mountains tall. And speaks in every sounding gale And roaring waterfall !

No marble on his resting spot Its sculptured column rears, But his is still a nobler lot, A grateful nation's tears. Old Time, that bids the marble bow, Makes green each laurel leaf That blooms upon the sainted brow Of our immortal chief!

His deeds were ours : but through the world That mighty chief will be, Where Glory's banner is unfurled, The watchword of the Free! And as they bend their cagle eyes On Victory's burning sun, Their shouts will echo to the skies, "Our God and Washington !"

## Still More Testimony.

A month or two ago, the Globe surreptitiously obtained possession of copies of certain letters addressed by Col. CROGRAN, to General HARRISON. touching alledged points of difference between them as to events connected with the late war, which, it is understood, were all satisfactorily adjusted. The letters were published in the columns of the Globe, without the assent or knowledge of attack. You expressed then, and subsequently Col. Greghan, accompanied with acrimonious your satisfaction, and that of your efficers and comments. The Globe seemed to look upon them men, that you were permitted to continue the conas a god send in its war upon Gen. HARRISON, and as a god send in its war upon Gen. HARRISON, and you in this impression. You were both of the all the other papers in the service of the administration on the part of the Gentration eagerly seized upon them to be used for eral, with the uninstructed troops, such as most of political effect. Short-lived, however, has been their those with him at the time were known to b career, and still less effect have they had upon the public mind. It was scarcely necessary that the following correspondence, so honorable to all parties, should have been published; but, as it has appeared, and as it will relieve Gen. HARRISON from any edium which may have been engendered in the minds of the credulous, we copy it. Col. CROGHAN, it will be seen, bears the fullest textimony to Gen. HARRISON'S bravery, to his military skill, and to his services on the frontier during the

#### FROM THE ST. LOUIS BULLETIN. CORRESPONDENCE.

SAINT LOUIS, Sept. 26th, 1840. DEAR COLONEL :- I am well aware that you take no part in the political warrare of the times and it is from no desire to draw you from your neu-

trailty that I now address you.

During the last two years I have had the pleas are frequently to meet you, and have never yet heard you declare yourself for either of the Presidential candidates now before the people, and I with Gen. Harrison as well as with Mr. Van Buren are of the most friendly character, and that you regard them both with feelings of friendship. Whilst you disparage neither, I have heard you speak of both in terms of praise, and I feel satisfied that you will answer the questions I ask you in the candor and sincerity of a soldier.

Some letters of yours have been recently published during your absence from Washington, and loved country, and more especially when slan- he may want. He works away upon credit, pays point to a nation's independence purchased by many have endeavored to produce the impression that you have authorized their publication, and have thrown your influence against Gen. Harrison. I do not believe that this is so, but would like to learn from yourself, whether the publication of these letters was authorized by you.

At Tippecanoe you were one of the Aids of Boyd, and performed a glorious port in that, as well as in other hard fought battles, which have added to the fame and honor of our country. I should be pleased to know if on that occasion, or atany time during the war, Gen. Harrison showed any want of bravery; and further, if the ground selected for the encampment of his troops at Tippe-came was injudiciously or improperly chosen.

During the war, sir, you performed a most distinguished part, and your name will always be associated with its most brilliant achievments, as long as there Is left one American heart to a hoire your gallant and glorious defence of Sandusky. You have had as good an opportunity to form a ecrrect opinion of the courage and conduct of Gen. Harrison, as any other officer, and I should be pleased to have your opinion upon these matters.

Respectfully, yours, SAML. B. CHURCHILL.

Saint Lauis, Oct 6th, 1810. Con. Carvacanta -In roply to your letter of the ON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."-JEFFERSON.

Vol. 1. PAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

26th eltimo, I can only only state, that the publi-THE CREDIT SYSTEM AND THE NO cation of the letters to which you allude was no CREDIT SYSTEM. authorized by me, and that I never during the

Sr. Louis, October 2d, 1840.

my arrival from Fort Meigs, and but a few weeks

after your gallant defence of Fort Stevenson, which took place while I was at Fort Meigs.

That you saw him frequently in the course of the

no man could have been more collected or fearless

in battle than Harrison was upon that occasion. In speaking of the battle of Fort Meigs, Major

many of the friends of the General; that a shade

ment; who, after defeating the British on the left bank of the river, were led into an ambuscade of Teconsel's Indians, where they were cut off in an attempt to do more than they had been ordered

to do. It was not possible, as Wood and yourself believed, for the General to restrain or save them-

point, where the ambuscade was formed on the left.

In respect to Fort Stevenson, you and Major

Wood-than whom I have never known a more gal-

Eric, --concurred fully in the opinion that it would, or might have been, attended with fatal conse-

might put it in the power of Technoseli, and his

many hundreds of miles, would have been la

open to savage depredation—which could not have been checked before the arrival of the chavalry of

Kentucky under Governor Shelpy. That gallant

army did not arrive until near the moddle of Sen-

the part of England as to have rendered it imprac-

icable for us to profit by Perry's brilliant victory

You have repeatedly assured me that the corres-

lesign on his part to injure you or them.

tember, 1813.

Among other reckless doctrines advocated by whole war saw Gen. Harrison at any time show any want of courage. On the contrary I have ev-ery reason to believe him a brave man. Upon the receipt of yours, I addressed a latter to Gen. the present Administration, that of destroying the credit system throughout the country, is one more directly calculated to paralyze the energies of the Gaines, with whom I held frequent conversations the opinions which I then entertained and which I Respectfully, G. CROGHAN. cently published, entitled "THE CRISTS OF THE COUNTRY. By JUNIUS." The extracts will show to the whole history of our western world would DEAR COLONES. -- At your request I state to you the substance of our several conversations touclireader for their perusal. Our only regret is that out this, the western states would have remained ing your opinion of Gen. Harrison, and your unour limits and the fear of infringing on the copy appy difference with that distinguished officer.

The first conversation which took place between right prevent us from making more copious quotaus was at Fort Stevenson, where you commanded tions from this interesting and excellent work .in the early part of September, 1813, when Majo Wood and myself were on our way to reconnoise Who the author is we have not yet ascertained, greatness of our whole country, of this Republic, the Sandusky Bay, and to have a conference with neither have we heard it hinted; but from a pretty are founded upon it. In describing a few of these Commodore Perry, on the subject of our joint op-erations against the enemy. That conversation is extensive knowledge of his works and his style of cases, we write the history of this nation, so far perhaps the better recollected, inastauch as it has writing, although he is the last man to whom the often been referred to in our subsequent conversaauthorship of such a pamphlet would be attributed.

we should be as likely to guess the Rev. Mr.

How the credit system affected the early history of the north American Colonics. tions since the war; and from the fact that you did me the compliment to say that you made a we should be as likely to guess the Rev. Mr. memorandum of the principle upon which I had acted in respect to a meeting of the field officers, with Brig. Gen. Cass, which took place soon after

# MECHANICS.

Take for example a journeyman printer of good character, who is offered a chance, with good pros-In reply to my enquires respecting General Har-rison's plan of operations at Tippecanoe, you re-plied that the selection of his position was the best pects, of placing himself at the head of an establishment in his line of business as proprietor; but formation of the different corps of his army in the however, comes in, and enables him to conclude encampment, was made with a view to hold every a purchase. He rises at once o importance, with officer and every man ready for action upon the ground where they slept. That Gen. Harrison's vigilance had previously been the subject of remark and admiration among the troops, and it was that night increased. That you had several opportunities of seeing him in the forepart of the night, and at or near the time the battle commenced. nobody is injured by it. They who have accommodated him were perhaps as willing to do it for their own interest, as he was to accept it for his.

battle and heard him giving his orders, and with This may illustrate the case of ten thousand, great distinctness arimating his troops-and that more probably of a hundred thousand mechanics in our cities and country, who are as deeply in. terested in the credit system, as the individual here Wood and yourself concurred in the opinion that General Harrison's plan of defence was nucyceptionable, and that the victory at that place was far more important in its immediate results and ultimate consequences than had been conceded, even by system most of them might give up all hope of system most of them might give up all hope of system most of them might give up all hope of them. eing able to establish themselves, within a reahad been cast over that victory, by the untoward disaster of the loss of Colonel Dudley and his Regisonable period, in a respectable and advantageous position for the business they have chosen.

How the credit system affects those who are already establised in business, and are worthy of credit.

It enables them to enlarge their plans on a pruaccomplish many things which active minds the greatness of the undertaking! It was credit coupled as he was on the right bank of the river, a the bottest of the battle, near a mile from the prompt to, which are essential to happiness, pos- on which they started, in hope of future incomes sibly to the greatest usefulness. It is a right which it was credit on which they worked and traded, You both assured me that the movement of Col. they have earned by their probity, by their good fought and died, the inheritance of which they bequeathed to their children; it was create on they have earned by their probity, by their good fought and died, the inheritance of which they orders of the General, who had go means of correcting the fatal error into which the impetuosity teem in which they are held. Their good name our esteem, respect among manking, renown in is as much a capitol as their money; in acquiring history. Our ancestors were always in debt the last honestly, they have acquired the first, and the mother country as individuals, and as Co with the same pains. They are therefore, as fair- uies. One of the chief causes of the war of the ly enabled to trade upon one, as upon the other. Revolution were the difficulties raised in the lant, nor a more promising officer, and who after-wards repeatedly covered himself with imperisha-ble fame in battle under my command at Fort

How the no credit system effects the same cases.

It is a libet on good character; it is a libet on ... How the credit system would have affected the ociety; it is a quenching of the spirit of noble would otherwise realize.

How the credit system affects the honest and strong, his are and rifle on his shoulder into the wes. as it was, by that means. tern wilderness.

It is possible that even his rifle and axe were fornished by a kind neighbor, who said, "Pay for it if you prosper; if not you are welcome." In army of savages--reported to be upwards of three thousand --to cripple, and possibly overpower the courageous heart. The trees fall before him, a sing, and owe it to this quarrel about credit. rany did not arrive until near the middle of September, 1813.

The loss of the nucleus of Harrista's army at away his putch—made "an opening," as they say be set of Harrista's army at away his putch—made "an opening," as they say be set of Harrista's army at away his putch—made "an opening," as they say be set of the set of Harrista's army at a way his putch—made "an opening," as they say be set of the s Camp Seneca, at any time before the arrival of in the West-and built his cubin, takes down his been in a state of dependence, without money. Governor Shelby, might have protraced our operations upon that frontier, until the following year, when we might have found such reinforcements on the part of England as to have rendered it imprace, but has now large openings, a barn filled with grain, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c. He negoti-ates with this neighbor, whom perhaps he had never against one of the oldest, best provided, and most. ates with this neighbor, whom perhaps he had never seen before, for seed, pigs, fowl, a cow, perhaps a powerful empires in the world! But credit, that deed only from this place was, a short time since. Town Hall, and the citizens of this and the site a pandence between General Harrison and yourself yoke of oxen-all on credit-for still he has no spring of enterprise in peace, that soul and sincur was not intended by you for publication, and that you had shown it only to such persons as you considered to be the manual friends of both General Harrison and yourself, and that you asheved the General's apparent neglect to do you and your officers. Play when you can, "Not done to consider the first of the West, "Poy when you can," Not done the such as the time, the same to our oid. Finds, ships, armies, flew to our relief. We issued bills of credit of our own, and a baseless paper currency for our fifth of the West, "Poy when you can," Not donestic uses, which answered all the purposes have no wish to see you commit yourself upon this subject. I believe, sir, that your relations self and them entitled to, was not the result of any tion is written on the heart, the best of all secusion as well as with Mr. Ver Re. elf and them entitled to, was not the result of any esign on his part to injure you or them.

Unwilling as I am to appear in the newspapers, r to interfere in any way with the collisions. The generous creditor, who knows how to that baseless Continental paper. What could sympathize with such a case, "let us see you when you can;" and they part. Our pioneer takes care it was never redeemed, but the people were reto interfere in any way with the political conoversy which is now going on between the advoto assert the pre-emption right of a squatter, has booked to him at the Government land office as country's deliverance. They who paid a hundred cates and the opponents of the present administra-tion, not strictly compatible with my official station, much land as the terms of sale will allow, or as dollars for a break fast, poor as they were, could dered, as General Harrison has been by the blind for his seed and first supply of stock, meets his votaries of the evil spirit of party—many of whom engagements at the land office, after two three votaries of the evil spirit of party—many of whom engagements at the land office, after two, three, I know to be mere dandies, who have never, to my or four years, is well off, though still in debt, still was the charm, the potent agency that carried knowledge, seen the flash of an enemy's gun- living and prospering on credit. He revisits his them through. What could have been done

of a benefactor. We may suppose our pioneer to have squaited saved us. on the prairies of the West, and by adapting the How the credit system enabled us to carry on the scene to the circumstances, the result would be

In the succession of events this man, long bafore he dies, is first a justice of the peace over a surrounding population, whose history corresponds with his own; next, perhaps, a member of Congress; and finally, it may be, is Governor of a new western State. He has risen from nothing to wealth, to consequence in society, to dignity, to happiness; all on the basis of the credit sys.

This brief story is not fiction, but fact. It is a true copy of the history of our "Great West;" it How the credit system still affects the Garcinnen is exactly in accordance with the whole history of our country. Nearly all of our best citizens, and It can obtain the men began life with nothing-started on any renount.

credit. Credit has been the spring of our enterprise, the nurse of our prosperity, the cause of

How the no credit system affects the same case. Clearly this noble-hearted man would never have gone west, for he had not the means to get there and cut down the trees. Nor could the people than any other. Instead of stating our Government have allowed him to squat on the no own opinions on the subject we choose rather to credit system .- Neither could be have obtained give a few interesting extracts from a work re- his pre-emption right. Not one of the results of this interesting narrative-which would applyequal. the character of the work and will repay the have transpired without the credit system. Witha wilderness to this day. The prosperity and greatness of that teeming, active, go ahead portion of polific principle of credit. The prosperity and as respects the causes of our unprecedented growth

HOW THE CREDIT SYSTEM AFFECTS oneer of the West, above described, went into the to us, the people? wilderness. It is true they had some pationage from Government, and from other quarters, but patronage is one of the forms of credit, in the same tuner as our pioneer had the patronage of the od old man, who ofterwards became his father. n-law. Our ancestors had almost nothing to begin with. The whole enterprise of settling this western world was a credit enterprise, not only in respect to the hopes entertained, but also in respect to the foundation on which it was based. The discovery of America was effected on the credit system. Was not Columbus a beggar for redit at the courts of Europe, through the whole istory of his great, sublime, and glorious underikings? Are not the whole of his achievements to be ascribed to the effectiveness of that princi-ple? Undeniably. The grandest conceptions of man that are executed, are ordinately done on the basis of credit. This we shall find to be true in every department of history, whether we refer to those who have acted only on mind, or wielded empire over the world of nature. The reason, are, first because they who conceive the greatest things are not the most fit for the prudent colculations of business; and next, because they who are aircady possessed of wealth and independence have no motive, are too sluggish to enterrain great

onterprises. It was the poverty of our macestors, and other social inconveniences, which drove them to this new world. Some of them may have test a litent basis, as they may judge best; to attempt and the wealth. But what was it all compared with

early history of this country.

ences to the North-western frontier for General and generous confidence; it is cramping the ex. In the first place, America would not have deences to the North-western frintier for General and generous connucince, it is cramping the extended to the army, then assembling at Camp Sencea, and marched to vents the accomplishment of great good; it checks the second are the property of the proper then assembling at Camp Seneca, and introduced the control of the Colonies would not have been planted, or of and field officers were reported to have expressed dividuals and public wealth; and in a thousand planted, could not have been reported without and public credit. Both private and public credit was used nctivity and limits useful enterprise; it curtails in the Colonies would not have been planted, or if ways robs society of benefits and advantages it credit. Both private and public credit was used on a large scale during the whole of our Colonial history. The Colonies were bogun, carried though poor men, who goes with no estate but forward, and raised to all their importance, such

How the credit system affected the attainment of our Independence.

The querrel of the Revolution was in effect t if you prosper; if not you are welcome." In and in substance a quartel about credit and the had first place, on the basis of the credit system, tor is the Government of his country. He has no was dealed and resisted. Hence the war, and money, but he has a strong arm, and a sound and hence the result. The latter we regard as a bles.

But how could we have maintained that strugneighbor who gave him the axe and rifle, who countenance in the outset, and the world would welcomes his return with all the generous feelings have pronounced our fathers madmen. But it was the generous faith of mankind, credit, that

last war with Great Britain.

We may, pethaps say in the gross tha that war cost the nation \$200,000,000, if we include all sacrifices, public and private, and left us involved to the amount of some \$120,000,000 more or less. We had nothing but debt to begin withwe sustained the burden; acquitted ourselves with like this, founded, as it is, in sober truth? bonor; and in about twenty years after the peace cancelled the debt; all on the basis of credit .-Without this we could have done nothing, without this a nation might now insult us with impu-

of the United States.

It can obtala money whenever it wants, and to

How the no credi' system would affect the Government of the United States.

It could not have issued it \$5,000,000 a Treasury Notes in the spring of this year, (1840) nor its \$10,000,000 of 1839. The wheels of Government would have been stopped. There would have been a revolution succeeded by enarchy, or some new state of things we know not

A Government without credit is no Govern ment at all. It is dissolved in the event. The event itself is the instrument of its dissolution, and no other could be formed except on the basis

Can it indeed be true, that a Government seeking to abolish the credit system, is itself at the same time asking and realizing all its advantages by the issue of its own paper, without a dollar of specie to buse it upon? That it is issuing this raper by millions one year after another? mow it is good; but we ask for consistency, for the proofs of sincerity. Or is this Government prepared to say to the people: "You shall not trymen, that among the ten thousand faisehoods, have credit, but me?" Will they say, it is good fabrications, or, as they would have it, the reasons for public, national purposes, but not for private use? But, the Government is compelled to use Our ancestors came here poor, just as our pi- credit—hey? And may it not also be convenient

THE DEFAULTER'S FAREWELL.

AIR. The Bride's Farewell

Ferewell, Amos! thou art filling Extra Globes with extra lies : I would aid thee, oh how willing, But my dark fate onward cries. Farewell, Amos, now I leave thee ,-Hopes and fears my bosom swell; Where I go, they may believe me --Thou could'st never, Fare thee well!

Farewell, Mantin! thou art smiling. But there's sadness on thy brow; Vain the hope that's now reguiling, Vain the trust that fills thee now. Farewell, MARTIN! thou did'st give me Office, ere thy fortunes fell; And I'll love, withough I leave thee, Suffering Mauris, fire thee well-

Ferewell, Catherine ! thou art turning, As thou did at when first we met, Builthy petriot boson burning. On the strongest side to get. Forewell, mild and gentle Lavr. The ugh more dear than words can tell, Augst Maurist Carnount Levil All beloved ones, fare ye well.

From the Missouri Republican. The last Indiana Journal contains the follow-

most glorious unjority-it is beyond controversy -the Locos give it up. Chapman is on his back and can't crow.

In great haste. Truly yours, N. P. TALMADGE.

Hon. O. H. Sauth.

"LEXISOTOS, (Tenn.) Sept. 7, 1810. ken great pains to inform myself upor the sub- place on Finlay evening by Ogden II-finan, of ject of the next Presidential election. You may this city, and concludes its notice of the visit of rely most confidently, that the vote of this State Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Hone, who also made a will be given to Gen. Harrison by a majority of bulef and thrilling spe ob, with this nuecdote from 8 to 10,000 votes.

The white best referred to, was one of the

With much respect, Your triand. C. H. WILLIAMS.

Hon. O. H. Smith."

From the Auburn Journal.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES. courted by a very respectable young gentleman, joining towns assembled in great mumbers to who, among other things, chanced to be a Whig. take them by the hand and bid their, welcome to This was, of course, nothing in his favor, but as New Bedford. After this ceremony was comple she did not feel prepared to reject his offer solely ted, an adjournment took place to the open any upon the score of politics, she concluded to throw and both gentlemen again addressed a large as-the responsibility of the matter upon "the fates," sembly from the steps of the building. In the and therefore told him, in answer to his solicita, meantime " the Whale-Boat" had arrived and tions for her hand, that should Harrison be our was driven on to the ground. Capt. McKenz e next President, she would accept of his proposal; was compelled to take his stotion in the bows but should our present Chief Magistrate or in clearly should consider it as a strong assu-elected, she should consider it as a strong assu-reporting.

He said that in his last whaling voyage he had but should our present Chief Magistrate be re- and tell a would story, and we think it well worth UNION! Well, time has moved on; and of course a boat named " Dan'el Webster," which was reboth parties have since looked with unusual inter- markably successful. Whenever she fastened to est to the election returns from the several States, a whale it was sure death. Off Cape Horn, he as constituting the test by which their fate was to spoke to a United States man of war, which gave be decided; and, until the last week or two, they him a file of the Globe, and having leisure he have both looked upon the result as problemat, perused them with great attention, and relying native place, marries the daughter of the kind without it? Dismoy would have covered every and West, has removed all doubts in the minds of that the Whigs were a muchous set of fellows. both-for the Harison vote has proved to be so and he ordered the how who went in his boat to overwhelming as to leave no room to question his erass the name of Daniel Webster, and paint final triumph; and the last we heard from the over it that of " Martin Van Buren," lady alluded to, was that she was busily engaged happened to be a good Waig, and neglected to in getting all the liule knicknacks ready for the obey the order, until it bud been repeated the consummation of the bargain, which we under third time, when the Captain told him if that was stand is to take place within the approaching not done by the next day they should be obliged month. What will the Argus, which has been to have a round turn together. The thing was for weeks concocting 'signs in Indiana," &c., done. "And so help me Heaven." exclaimed upon which the electors of that State have brand, the gallant Captain, "I could never ofter that ed the broad seal of falsehood, think of a "sign"

> ESCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN MECHANICS ... Mr. Van Buren has been charged with being in imical to American Mechanics: but is the charge a reasonable one? Has he not given them evidence of his kind feelings—of his undying love towards cavalcade, them by sending to France for his furniture, and "Indeed thereby saving them from the toil and labor of the other and satisfactories comewhere in the making it? Alband Journal.

GIVING IT UP.

The statement which we published a few days ago from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that Mr. Van Buren had written a letter, in which he cautioned his friends not to bet on the Presidential election. s said to have been written to a distinguished officer of the customs in New York. The Courier has this sentence—"Now, all Wall street says that there is a letter of this tenor in town—a letter from a distinguished functionary at the seat of Government to an official in the great commercial netropolis. An eminent Loco Foco assures us that a letter has been written, as is set forth in the premises, but not precisely of the character which we have given to it. The contents of the letter were originally divulged, he says, by an act of rescality, which he qualifies with an epithat that we cannot venture to repeat." It cerainly must excite wonder that "rascality" should be found in a party which professes to embrace within its ranks a monopoly of the purity of the cople. But it is no uncommon occurrence, when fortunes are falling and prospects wither ing that those who were adherents should seek to pitiate those who live unity brighter skies. Mr. Van Buren will find fidelity to him a slippery virtue, now that the power to pension is hourly diminishing.—Madisonian.

TO IRISHMEN AND THE IRISH VOTERS. "Do not consider what you may do, but what it will become you to have done, and let the sense of ionor zubilus your mis t."

It cannot be unknown to you, my fellow conn

why the supporters of Mr. Van Buren would have North Rend - that it has been asserted, and is insisted upon, that figureral Phyrisan has alway-been apposed to foreigners, and he had ever used his influence, both in public and private life, against their interests, cross-intly endocyoring, so far ashis exertions magaz consenues to that end, to make the term of our probation preparatory to eluzenship. much greater than it is make the natralization law as it now sai to. This shouler, among the latest of the puriv. is so completely destitute of every shadow of truth for a foundation, that we know not whether must to despise the desperate wretches of its invention, or to longh right out, is mockery, at the pulpable imbacility of so futile an attempt. It was intended, however, to operate on you, my emintrymen, in the casting of your votes at the coming election. They who made the lie well knew that trishmen are true democrats, and hence they draw their combination, that if they could only succeed in impressing your winds with the narrow and unfewerable id a that General Harrison was the Hiberal, selfish man they have represented nim, that then your vides were secure to Mr. Van Buren, for certain! Permit me, my fellow confrymen, who was born in the same grown tyle with yourselves, and whose early days were spent he neath the same bright sky, and in the same scene. neath the same strent sky, has in the same scenes of our fundest recollection—to assure you, on the faith of our common nativity, that there is not one particle of truth in the lying assumation, if you would near loonestly what are the centiments and the technique of theneral ifarrison towards foreigners, who may seek, in this land of equality and liberty, that security and impriness which in vain they only dreamt of at home, go search the journals of Con-gress, and there read, every man for minself; or, if that is not feasible or convenient, take the testimony of one who has no object to gain by deceiving you -no wish to do it. I have had the pleasure of knowing General Harrison for several years past, and my situation has been such as to afford me the very best opportunity of judging, beyond the posse-bility either of mistake or deciption, how far the conduct of General Harrison has deservedly suband justices, one from Sonator Tellmadge, of New jected him to the noxious charge before referred to, and brought against him for political effect. And York, and the other from Mr. Williams, Repre- it gives not no ordinary satisfaction to have it in sentative in Congress from Tennessee, both to the Hon O. H. Smith, one of the United States Senators from Indiana. The assurances given by each of the distinguished gentleared, that this variable beam of the distinguished gentleared, that this variable beam of the distinguished gentleared, that this variable beam or further to all applicants every facility in its name, and that as much in the case. State will east her vote by a large majority for if the man when the knew would vote against him, General Harrison, correspond with and strength en all the information from these States:

"Possesymmetry Same 6 1840" My Dear Sir—We are going it in this State with a perfect rush. Harrison will receive a most glorious uniority—it is bound as received as r with too eredulous cur to every idle report you may bear of Gen. Harrison, but dink, inquire, and judge for yourselves; and above all things do not suffer yourselves to be led by baind guides. Beither take ye control of weak and the group odd vers AN BRISHMAN BY BRITH

From the New York American-

As Assepore .. The New Bedford Member Dear Sir-Since my return home, I have to praises in high terms a speech delivered at that

most striking objects in the Bunker Hill celebra tum. It was a complete whale boot, with all its appropriate tacket, and mounted by old whalling masters, the four ours bure on the bindes. Henry Chay, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, David and Hall, stol the streng our had Harrison and Tyler on its blude.

On Saturday morning it became known that

The last news, however, from the South upon their assertions, he can e to the conclusion get the boat within a mile and a half of a whale!"

> III-The Buffalonian relates the following incident in connection with the Harrison convention at Erie, Pa:

> "How long is this procession," inquired a long. visaged Loco Foco, of one of the mershals of the

"Indeed, Sir, I cannot tell," was the reply,

COL. GEORGE CROGHAN.

From the Pelersburg Intelligencer.

can never hesitate to do an act of justice to those

with whom I have served in the defence of our be-

nor even made an effort to enter a hig swamp in

With great esteem, your friend, EDMUND P. GAINES.

We learn from good authority that when the Tippecanoe Club, of Dinwiddie, Va., was organ. d, twenty-one persons, who had been members the Democratic party, came forward and aned it.

DJ-At the great Syracuse Convention one nner bore the following inscription: For President, William Henry Harrison. For Vice President, John Tyler. For Kinderhook, Martin Van Buren.

Centus .- The census of the city and suburbs New Orleans, being nearly completed, shows total population of more than, 100,000. 1830, it centained less than 50,000.